



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- Bonney, T. G.*—Address delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London, Feb., 1885. From the author.
- Fordice, M. W.*—A review of the American species of Stromateidæ. Ext. Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1885. From the author.
- Vining, E. P.*—An inglorious Columbus. Evidence that Hwui Shan and a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan discovered America in the fifth century A. D. N. Y., 1885. From the author.
- Baily, J. L.*—The constitutional prohibition of the drink traffic. N. Y., 1885. From the author.
- Sanchez, J.*—Linguística de la República Mexicana. En Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, 1885. From the author.
- Curtis, J. S.*—Silver-lead deposits of Eureka. Monog. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1884. From the department.
- Walcott, C. D.*—On the Cambrian faunas of North America. Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., No. 10. From the department.
- Paleontology of the Eureka district. Mong. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1884. From the author.
- Trouessart, E. L.*—Description d'un nouveau genre de la sous-famille des Chyleienis. From the author.
- Les acariens parasites des Calaos. La Nature, 13 Juin, 1885. From the author.
- The Theosophical Society.*—Ext. from minutes of session July 4, 1885, authorizing Professor E. Coues to act as censor of the American Society of Psychical Research.
- Lewis, H. C.*—Marginal kames. From the author.
- Lydekker, R.*—Siwalik and Narbada Chelonia. Ser. x, Vol. III, Part 6 of Palæontologica Indica. From the author.

—:O:—

GENERAL NOTES.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.¹

AFRICA.—*African News.*—The Revs. G. Grenfell and T. J. Comber have contributed to the Proc. Royal Geog. Society an account of their explorations on the Congo. The Bochini or Kwa river was ascended for about 100 miles, and was proved, notwithstanding its apparent smallness, to receive the great river Qwango and also the Njali Pi, or Black river, coming from Lake Leopold II. Between Stanley Pool and the mouth of the Bochini the south bank of the Congo seems almost uninhabited. The journey from Leopoldville to Bolobo was accomplished in four days, traveling ten hours a day. The mouth of the Bochini is in lat. 3° 12', and is almost closed up by rocks, which obstruct the first thirty miles of the channel. The Ba-buma of this river are regarded by our travelers as the best examples of the African they have met with. They are well-formed, intelligent, friendly, industrious, and seem to lead a happy domestic life. Their chief is a woman, Nga-Nkabe. Tall and stalwart, with a dignified air and queenly pose, Nga-Nkabe evidently knows how to rule. The Qwango comes in from S.S.E. with a depth of two fathoms, a width of 400 or 500 yards and a current of a mile and a half an hour. The houses upon its banks were round, like those seen by

¹ This department is edited by W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia.

Capello and Ivens 200 miles further south, instead of square like those on the Congo. Women wear a solid brass collar weighing twenty-five to thirty pounds. Our travelers arrived at Bolobo during the saturnalia consequent upon a chief's death, and state their impression that the main characteristics of the people are drunkenness, immorality and cruelty in the most revolting excess. —Mr. H. E. O'Neill draws attention (Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., 1885, p. 373) to the neglected port of Nakala, in Fernao Veloso bay, north of Mozambique. It has numerous good anchorages, and offers magnificent conditions for the founding of a colony. Nakala is a deep inlet forming a southern prolongation of Fernao Veloso bay. —Dr. H. Zoller, in his account of Togo land, published in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, states that the streets of the Togo villages are better swept than those of Berlin. Refuse is thrown into large holes, which are covered over when full. The rectangular houses are built of huge bricks made of clay, reeds and straw, the roof is thatched with straw, and the floor is covered with red clay. Sometimes there are two or more apartments, provided with windows having wooden shutters, and occasionally there is an upper floor with a kind of staircase. —The expedition of Messrs. F. L. and W. D. James has returned to England. The Messrs. James intended to cross from Berbera to Magadoxo, but though accompanied by sixty Somali and with Dualla, one of Stanley's best men, for headman, they only succeeded in reaching Barri, on the Webbe river. The greater part of this journey of about 400 miles, was over territory before unvisited by Europeans. Barri is 215 miles from Magadoxo. —Since the departure of Mr. Comber, his colleague, the Rev. G. Grenfell, has ascended the Mabangi, or Ubangi tributary to 4° 30' N. lat., the Alkere to 2° 50' N., the Lubilash, or Lomame, to 1° 50' N., the Mbura to cataracts ten miles from its mouth and the Kelemba, or Ruki, as far as it was navigable, viz., 100 miles. The Sankuru proved an unimportant small stream; the Albangi is *the* river, but the tribes are bad and fierce; and the Ukere is thought to be the Welle (Proc. Roy. Zoöl. Soc., June). —Mr. E. H. Richards, an American missionary, has journeyed from Inhambane to the Limpopo, through a region which is at present a blank on our maps. The Bombom river forms the western boundary of the Portuguese province, and drains a large area of Western Inhambane, as well as the eastern slope of the Makwakwa ridge to the west. The country west of this ridge is semi-deserted in consequence of the raids of Umzila's soldiers. From the Makwakwa ridge to the Limpopo is level land. The Ama-gwaza, or people of Umzila, inhabit or control the country from the Zambesi to the Limpopo, and with the exception of the Portuguese possessions of Chiluan and Inhambane, from the sea in the east to the Matabele country on the west. —It is announced from Lisbon that the Portuguese explorers, Capello and Ivens, have dis-

covered the sources of the Lualaba, Luapula and Chambese, the head waters of the Congo.

ASIA.—*Asiatic News*.—Col. Prejevalsky has discovered three peaks, each over 20,000 feet high, in the middle range of the Kuen-lun. The plateau skirting the middle Kuen-lun has an average height of 4000 feet.—Dr. Gottsche, who has recently returned to Europe after a journey of over 2000 miles in Korea, believes that the population is much underrated. He has visited all the eight provinces and eighty-four out of the 350 districts, and has, through influential support which he received, been enabled to collect much statistical information which is wholly new. He states that the official census only takes into account the adults, and that therefore its nine millions must be increased to over twelve. The geology of Korea seems to be that of the bordering Manchuria. He found few traces of that early development of art and science which made Korea the instructress of Japan.—The labors of Dr. A. Grünwedel and Dr. R. Virchow upon the material brought to Europe by Dr. Riebeck from among the Chittagong Hill tribes, result in emphasizing the already established distinction between the Khyongg-tha, or river tribes, and the Tonng-tha, or hill tribes. The latter (Pankhos, Banjogis, Mros, Kumis, etc.) are darker than the former, and seem to approach nearer the Kolarian aborigines of India. The former (Maghs, Chakmas, Tounjinyas, etc.) have become intermingled with Bengalese and other intruders, and have a yellow complexion. Dr. Virchow is careful to point out that none of these hill tribes lend any support to the theory of an aboriginal Negrito population formerly spread over the whole of India and Indo-China.—Iturup and Kunashiri, the most southern of the Kuriles, are also the largest. Iturup, according to a recent number of the *Japan Gazette*, is 113 miles long and seventy-seven in greatest width; Kunashiri is sixty-two miles by seventeen. All the Kuriles are very desolate, and only sparsely occupied in summer by Japanese and Ainos, who come to fish. In Iturup there is an impassable jungle of bamboo grass between the coast and the mountains. Professor Milne thinks it not unlikely that the Iturup bear, which seems to resemble the grizzly, may be new to science.—Information has been received at the Hague from Java that the state of Krakatoa was causing some anxiety. Subterranean sounds have been heard, and the rocks which emerged from the sea during the last eruption suddenly disappeared at the end of April.

AMERICA.—*American News*.—Asaph Hall writes to *Science* to contradict the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Appleton's *American Cyclopædia* and Johnson's *Cyclopædia* with regard to the height of land in Connecticut. Against the statement of the *Ency. Britt.* that Connecticut has no land "above a thousand feet in ele-

vation," he gives the following table, based on a survey of the Connecticut Western railroad, made in 1873 by Mr. E. N. Bradford :

Joy mount (Goshen).....	1642 feet.
Haystack mount (Norfolk).....	1672 "
Bald mount (Norfolk).....	1770 "
Bradford mount (Canaan).....	1910 "
Bear mount (Salisbury).....	2100 "
Brace mount (Salisbury).....	2300 "

—F. Gardiner, Jr., in a communication to *Science*, describes a natural bridge sixty-five feet long, fifteen feet wide where narrowest and two feet thick in the center, situated in a small cañon at a distance of about twenty miles from the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, near the boundary of Arizona and New Mexico.—Lieut. Hohm, of the Danish Greenland exploring expedition, separated from Dr. Eberlin at Tingmiarmint ($62^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat.) with the intention of reaching Angmaksalik, in 65° N. lat., where there is a fixed settlement not hitherto visited by Europeans. The heathen East Greenlanders are as tall as the peoples of North Europe, and mostly have dark eyes and hair. They seem to have nothing in common with the Eskimo, yet their utter absence of Norse tradition and total want of civilization, is thought to preclude the possibility that they are descendants of the Norsemen.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THE RELATIONS OF THE PUERCO AND LARAMIE DEPOSITS.—Some writers having suspected the identity of the formations above named, and the consequence which follows, that the Puerco mammalian fauna was contemporary with the dinosaurian fauna of the Laramie age, the following observations on their stratigraphic relations are now given. They are derived from the notes of several years' residence and exploration by my correspondent, David Baldwin, which connect those made by myself in New Mexico in 1874, published in the Wheeler Survey Report, with those made by Holmes and Endlich in 1878 in Colorado, and published in the Hayden Survey Report.

At the locality where best developed, the Puerco beds have a thickness of about 850 feet, and contain Mammalia to the base (see *NATURALIST* for April and May, 1885). The Laramie beds succeed downwards, conformably it is thought by Mr. Baldwin; and have a thickness of 2000 feet at Animas City, New Mexico. They rest on Fox Hills marine Cretaceous of less thickness. A few fossils sent from time to time by Mr. Baldwin identify the Laramie. This is especially done by the teeth of the dinosaurian genus *Dysganus* Cope,¹ which is restricted to the Laramie

¹ Proceedings Academy Philada., Oct., 1876.